

and printed matter accompanying the container, regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, auto-intoxication, sick and nervous headaches, kidney and liver derangements, loss of appetite, blood impurities, and certain other ailments and diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

In the December term of the court, 1919, John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant on the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8138. Misbranding of Bliss Native Herbs. U. S. \* \* \* v. 48 Dozen Boxes of Bliss Native Herbs. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11311. I. S. No. 14190-r. S. No. E-1757.)**

On September 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of a certain article, labeled in part "Bliss Native Herbs," remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Albany, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 22, 1919, by the Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., Washington, D. C., and transported from the District of Columbia into the State of New York, and charging misbranding of the article in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of aloes, licorice, buchu, uva ursi, capsicum, and a resin-bearing drug.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements on the label on the container and in the circulars of printed matter accompanying the article, regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective as a remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, auto-intoxication, sick and nervous headaches, kidney and liver derangements, loss of appetite, blood impurities, and certain other ailments and diseases, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

In the December term of court, 1919, the Gibson-Snow Co., claimant, having consented to an entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8139. Misbranding of Depurative D. C. U. S. \* \* \* v. 4 Dozen Bottles of Depurative D. C. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11314. I. S. No. 17025-r. S. No. E-1728.)**

On October 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 4 dozen bottles of Depurative D. C., remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by the France & New York Medicine Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Island of Porto Rico, on or about March 13, 1919,

and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Depurative D. C. Prepared by Peptomulsion Company 4 Cedar Street New York, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodid, unidentified plant extractives, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser or purchasers thereof in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, as the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, Spanish) "Guaranteed preparation for the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin. Antirheumatic and Antisyphilitic of rapid and infallible results \* \* \* Depurative D. C. combats radically ulcers, itching eruptions, scratch, postules, cracks, syphilis, rheumatism, herpes, chilblains and all of the diseases of the blood and skin. \* \* \* The purity of its components is guaranteed Depurative D. C. being a scientific preparation and essentially efficient for treatment of blood and skin diseases. Antirheumatic and Antisyphilitic it produces quick and sure action \* \* \* An effective remedy against ulcers, itching eruptions, buboes, fissures, herpes, tetter, chilblains and all blood and skin diseases. \* \* \* this scientific preparation is essential and efficient in the treatment of blood and skin diseases and it is an established fact that this compound constitutes the best and surest blood purifier;" (bottle, Spanish) "Guaranteed preparation for the treatment of the blood and skin. Antirheumatic and Antisyphilitic of rapid results \* \* \*."

On November 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8140. Misbranding of Bouchard Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Packages of Bouchard Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11385. I. S. No. 8708-r. S. No. C-1509.)**

On October 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Bouchard pills, at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 16, 1918, by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of iron sulphate and resins with a small amount of oil of cubebs. The injection tablets contained in the same package consisted essentially of zinc sulphate and potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel in that certain statements in the circular, booklet, and leaflet accompanying the article regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective for the prompt relief of gonorrhoea, gleet, and discharges from the genito-urinary passages, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On November 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*